

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 4 (as previously amended) with the following amended paragraph:

As shown in part in Figure 1a, roof structure 28 includes an array of prefabricated roof panels 106, laid side by side and supported by the peripheral rails 105, 107 ~~58, 62, 72~~ mounted along the upper margins of walls 32, 34, 36, and 38, and the upper cross member of cross beam 84 to cover completely the periphery of wall section 26. Roof panels 106 are joined together to form a sealed structure.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 1 (as previously amended) with the following amended paragraph:

Spray booth 20 has a vertical centre plane indicated by the symbol CL that is centred between side walls 36, 38. Overhead light panels assemblies 92 and 94 may be positioned symmetrically about this vertical centre plane. As both overhead light panels assemblies 92, 94 are oriented, or angled toward this vertical centre plane CL, the light emitted may tend to converge towards the vertical centre plane. Vehicle 42, when positioned in spray chamber 30, preferably has its centre line generally lying in or adjacent to the vertical centre plane. In one embodiment, base 24 of spray booth 20 may have a footprint 131 or footprint region, defining a pathway for vehicles to be sprayed. ~~The footprint~~ Footprint 131 may straddle exhaust pit 166 described below, and, in the case of automobiles may define a path about 4ft to 8ft wide, located symmetrically about the centre plane CL.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 27 (as previously amended) with the following amended paragraph:

Ventilation system 140 also includes air inlet plenum, 154, connected in fluid communication with, and fed by, blower 142. An array of filtering media, namely elements 90 and 98, may be provided as described above to encourage exclusion of dust dirt, and other particulate matter whose presence may not be advantageous in achieving a desired high quality finish external coating. Inlet ducting ~~156~~ 153 may typically end at an expanding fluid flow conduit, such as diffuser member 152, in which the cross sectional area of the inlet flow may tend to increase, while the inlet flow velocity may tend to decrease. Inlet plenum 154 may have a plurality of outlets namely through the elements 90 and 98 of the filter arrays (and may, therefore, quite properly be considered to be an inlet manifold). Those outlets give onto the interior of paint booth 20 more generally, as discussed more fully below.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 11 (as previously amended) with the following amended paragraph:

When ~~the outlet damper 177 used in the pressure differential control apparatus~~ is moved to a closed position, blower 142 may tend to draw from recirculation line 174, rather than inlet ducting 144. In all cases, assuming leakage through the walls of booth 20 to be quite small relative to the overall flows, the flow rate out through exhaust ducting 170 is roughly equal to the inflow rate through inlet duct 144.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 15 (as previously amended) with the following amended paragraph:

During painting, the damper 177 ~~used in the pressure differential control apparatus~~ (and damper 176 if employed) is (or are) in a fully open position, and hence inlet duct 144 is wide open. Damper 178 (if employed) is closed, such that there is no recirculation flow. Even if damper 178 is not employed, extraction by blower 173 ~~used to draw air along ducting 170~~ may tend to draw off as much air as is introduced at the inlet duct, thus tending to yield little or no flow through the recirculation system. During curing, there is no paint spray to be drawn into the recirculation system (and hence into blower 142), so the damper 177 ~~used in the pressure differential control apparatus~~ may be moved to an intermediate position, such as 90 % closed, and damper 178 (if employed) moves, (or is moved, if actively controlled) to a fully open position such that the airflow through blower 142 may be about 90 % recirc and 10 % fresh. To the extent that inlet blower 142 is operating, and the outlet is choked by the damper 177 ~~used in the pressure differential control apparatus~~, air may tend to be recirculated through the recirculation system, yielding a ratio of fresh air to recirc air. Varying the positions of the damper 177 ~~used in the pressure differential control apparatus~~ to intermediate positions may permit this ratio to be altered as may be suitable, possibly in the range of 1 recirc: 1 fresh to 20 recirc: 1 fresh. During curing, heater element 150 may be used to heat the air as it circulates, and thereby to accelerate curing. Heater element 150 may also be used during painting partially to warm fresh inlet air to room temperature (roughly 70 - 75 F). Damper 176 may tend to be employed where there is

high resistance in the exhaust system, and balancing is required.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 16 (as previously amended) with the following amended paragraph:

A cross-section of a filter is shown in Figure 3. The filter element (be it 90 or 98) may include a scrim 190, which may be in the nature of a mesh, be it composite or metal, that extends across, and spans, the framing members ~~86, 88~~ of the filter element, indicated generically as 192, and supports the a loft 194 and provides a measure of stiffness to the filter. ~~The~~ Loft 194 is made of a porous material that permits air to leak through, the flow varying with the pressure differential  $\Delta P$  across the filter element.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 22 (as previously amended) with the following amended paragraph:

~~The~~ Loft 194 may be fabricated from a woven polyester material for entrapping dust and other undesirable particulate matter. The loft may be treated with chemical additives that may tend to bond to captured dust and other particles, such that it may tend not to release the particulate matter. The filter medium, (or media) in elements 90 and 98 may be of a fineness to capture particulates of 8 microns or greater in diameter. Particulates above 10 microns in diameter may tend to be visible if captured in the coating.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 1 (as previously amended) with the following amended paragraph:

The resistance (or, alternatively and inversely, permeability) of ~~the~~ loft 194 may be altered by increasing the thickness of the layer of lofting material. Alternatively, it may be altered not only by adding another layer of material, but also by employing for that layer (or in yet another additional layer) a low permeability material (or, alternatively put, a high resistance material) that has been knit or otherwise added to the loft. The filter element may thus be divided into distinct zones or strata, the interface between the strata being symbolised by dashed lines. To the extent that array 100 or 102 may have a greater proportion (or lesser proportion) of low permeability material than central filter element array 104, the relative resistance of the arrays may be adjusted to achieve an overall flowrate falling within the ranges notes above. Alternatively, the low permeability material may be mixed in with the more usual material, to give a relatively homogenous matrix of higher than usual resistance to airflow. The difference in specific permeability (that is, the resistance of a unit of area of filter, e.g., 1 sq. ft.) may be such as to reduce the flowrate through the filtering medium (or layers of media, as the case may be) by 30 to 75 % or 20 to 60 % as compared to a known standard. Alternatively, the scrim may be constructed with a wider mesh or holes in the mesh to lessen the resistance to airflow of the filter element. Another means of varying the resistance of the filter elements is to cover

portions of the elements with plates such as may be largely, if not entirely, impervious to the passage of air.